ABSTRACT

The intent of the resources estimation is to determine the amount of deposits that can be accountable to the exploitation of minerals commercially. Of data and calculation results can be areas considered prospects and has potential coal well enough or decent to do advanced studies, such as topographical mapping details, drilling to know the coal reserves, do a feasibility study, and mine planning.
Research on location seam of coal layer encountered 2 with thickness between 1,5-2 meters. Geologically the layers of coal deposits in the area of research on sloped 10^0.

Gradual changes in guidelines (rule of gradual change) on A seam is done by connecting one with another sectional sectional calculation, so that each volume is limited by two cross-section and in getting up entirely with tons of land size 6.929.000 cover 55.602.500 BCM which is so stripping ratio obtained was 8: 1. While at the seam in getting up entirely B 4.667.000 Tons with the magnitude of the land cover BCM which is so 37.512.500 stripping ratio obtained was 8:1.
The nearest point of the guidelines (rule of nearest point) on A Seam is done by pulling the cross-section by means of boundary line at half distance between cross section, retrieved a spare 7.226.646 with tons of great ground cover 57.975.046 BCM which is so stripping ratio obtained 8: 1. While at B gained 5.053.422 Seam up the size of the ground cover with tons of BCM which is so 40.615.200 stripping ratio 8:1 obtained.

Based on the results of coal resource assessment with cross section method and standard cross section method that ultimately has a linear estimation for the diverge a difference, then the resource assessment of insignificant methods can be selected as a consideration in the determination of the age of the mines and mining planning activities. Coal resource assessment results are difference as influenced by the topography of the area is relatively flat as well as research the spread of coal deposits that are equitable.

Based on a National Standard Classification Indonesia Amendment 1– SNI 13-5014-1998, that has not been made detailed exploration with the test pemboran and the exploration of only limited data on outcrops, test wells, and paritan, then the coal resources in research areas can be classified as measurable coal resources (Measured Coal Resources).